UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/607,020	06/26/2003	Brian Hill	60001.0245US01/301752.01	5590

27488   7590   05/25/2010
MERCHANT & GOULD (MICROSOFT)
P.O. BOX 2903
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, LE V

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
05/25/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 April 2010</u>.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20 and 32-54</u> is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20 and 32-54</u> is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
    1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2010-04-22, 2010-01-25</u>.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This communication is responsive to the 4/6/10 amendment.

2.   Claims 1-20 and 32-54 are pending in this application; and, claims 1, 32 and 42

are independent claims. Claims 1, 12, 6, 7, 9-11,, 13, 17, 19, 32, 34-39, 42, 47 and 49

have been amended; claims 21-31 have been cancelled; and, claims 52-54 have been

newly added.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made..

4.   Claims 1-8, 10-13, 15-20, 32-36, 38-46, and 48-51 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Detjen et al. ("Detjen", US 5,970,466) in view

of Building Java Enterprise Systems with J2EE ("JavaBeans", pp1-8).

        As per claim 1, Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic

calendars, comprising: launching a calendar software application (col. 1, lines 39-64;

col. 3, lines 42-53); selecting a plurality of calendars for displaying in a common display

view frame comprises selecting a plurality of shared calendars or selecting at least one

shared calendar (figs. 1, 2 and 9; col. 4, lines 22-36; e.g., drop down list 25 of available

calendars wherein resources are added via panel 81); calculating an amount of space

of the view frame required for displaying each selected calendar simultaneously (fig. 2;

col. 4, lines 63 – col. 5, line 2); passing a view mode corresponding to the first selected

calendar to each selected calendar, the view mode comprising at least one of the

following: a position and a size of display associated with the first selected calendar (fig.

2; col. 4, lines 63-67; view calendar information in a variety of different modes such as

hourly, daily, weekly, monthly or portions of days, weeks or months wherein displayed

are multiple selected calendar views "Dr. Julie Johnson...Dr. Tyrone Jenkins" in a single

view frame in side-by-side orientation); passing to each selected calendar the position

and size of display in the view frame and displaying each selected calendar in the view

frame simultaneously in side-by-side orientation in the view mode indicated wherein

displaying each selected calendar in the view frame simultaneously comprises

displaying the first selected calendar at the indicated view mode with each selected

shared calendar being aligned at the same indicated view mode as the first selected

calendar the view mode indicating the position of display within the calendar (fig. 2; e.g.,

7:20 a.m. time position for Dr. Johnson's calendar is aligned in side-by-side orientation

with the 7:20 a.m. time positions of Dr. Wilkens' calendar, Dr. Wagner's calendar and

Dr. Jenkins' calendar). Detjen does not explicitly disclose a view controlled by an

object/view data object that receives view information for displaying. JavaBeans

teaches passing view information to an object/view data and a view controlled by an

object/view data object (pp 1-8; a bean/object receives information regarding an UI

element and controls the UI). In view of KSR Int'l co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 127 S. Ct. 1727 at

1742, 82 USPG2d 1379, 1385, 1396 (2007), it would have been obvious to an artisan at

the time of the invention to include the teaching of JavaBeans with Detjen in order to make code more modular and easier to manage.

As per claims 2, 4 and 43, although the modified Detjen teaches a method and system for displaying shared electronic calendars comprising, in response to selecting a plurality of calendars, executing code for displaying the selected plurality of calendars and, prior to passing the view data object for the first selected calendar to each additional selected calendar, executing code responsible for displaying all selected calendars simultaneously in an aggregate view (Detjen: fig. 2, element 29; JavaBeans: pp 1-8), the modified Detjen does not explicitly disclose calling a module for displaying; however, the practice of calling a module for displaying is well known in the art for many years. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include such well known practices with the method of the modified Detjen in order to minimize complexity in interdependency of software given that using modules makes it easier to upgrade and fix, especially in view of KSR, 127 S. Ct. 1727 at 1742, 82 USPQ2d at 1397 (2007).

As per claim 3, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic calendars comprising, prior to calculating an amount of space of the view frame required for displaying each selected calendar simultaneously, determining a size of the view frame available for displaying all selected calendars simultaneously (Detjen: fig. 2; size of display associated with a calendar is determined in order to be displayed wherein the view mode of, for example, Dr. Julie Johnson's calendar is obtained and displayed, the view mode comprising time positions 7:20AM to 9:15AM).

As per claim 5, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic calendars wherein passing the view data object for the first selected calendar includes passing display settings of the first selected calendar to each additional selected calendar (Detjen: figs. 2-3; JavaBeans: pp 1-8).

As per claim 6, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic calendars whereby passing the view data object for the first selected calendar includes determining whether the view mode of the first selected calendar requires a display of a time bar (Detjen: Abstract; figs. 2 and 10; col. 5, lines 12-16 and 29-33; vertical bar graph/time bar 44; JavaBeans: pp 1-8).

As per claim 7, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic calendars whereby if the display of a time bar is required, displaying a time bar for one of the plurality of displayed calendars, whereby selection of a particular time position in the time bar displays the selected time position for each displayed calendar simultaneously (Detjen: Abstract; figs. 2 and 10; col. 5, lines 12-16 and 29-33; vertical bar graph/time bar 44 signifies the status of appointments via selection of duration and associated group with color-coded bars 47 represented on the thermometer type bar graph 44 displaying the selection so that a quick comparison can be made to see if a common time is available for more than one professional or resource such as, for example, Doctors 100).

As per claim 8, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic calendars comprising prior to passing the view data object for the first selected calendar to each additional selected calendar, determining whether the view

mode of the first selected calendar requires a display of a scroll bar (Detjen: e.g., view

mode of fig. 3 does not require a scroll bar as compared to the view mode of fig. 2 that

displays scroll bar(s); JavaBeans: pp 1-8).

As per claim 10, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared

electronic calendars wherein displaying each selected calendar in the view frame

simultaneously in side-by-side orientation includes displaying data associated with each

displayed calendar in a particular displayed calendar to which the data is associated

(Detjen: fig. 2).

As per claim 11, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared

electronic calendars wherein displaying each selected calendar in the view frame

simultaneously in side-by-side orientation includes displaying each selected calendar

such that one of: each date and each time position of each displayed calendar is

aligned with corresponding one of: each date and each time positions of each other

displayed calendar (Detjen: fig. 2; e.g., for 10/1/1997 – Wednesday, 7:20 a.m. time

position for Dr. Johnson's calendar is aligned in side-by-side orientation with the 7:20

a.m. time positions of Dr. Wilkens' calendar, Dr. Wagner's calendar and Dr. Jenkins'

calendar).

As per claim 12, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared

electronic calendars comprising displaying a date selection control whereby selection of

a date from a date selection control displays a calendar position of each displayed

calendar corresponding to the selected date simultaneously (Detjen: fig. 2; e.g., via

element 26).

As per claim 13, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared
electronic calendars comprising displaying a calendar selection control for selecting the
at least one shared calendar for display in the view frame in side-by-side orientation
with other calendars presently displayed in the view frame whereby in response to
selection of an additional calendar for display from the calendar selection control,
recalculating an amount of space of the view frame required for displaying each
presently displayed calendar plus the selected additional calendar simultaneously in
side-by-side orientation (Detjen: figs. 1, 2 and 9; in addition to the calendars displayed
in 29, additional calendars may be selected for display via, for example, selection of 20,
25, 27 or 81), passing the view data object including a display position and display size
of the first selected calendar to the selected additional calendar and redisplaying all
presently displayed calendars plus the selected additional calendar simultaneously in
side-by-side orientation (Detjen: figs. 1, 2 and 9; col. 4, line 63 – col. 5, line 2; col. 7,
lines 51-52; view calendar information in a variety of different modes such as hourly,
daily, weekly, monthly or portions of days, weeks or months wherein displayed are
multiple selected calendar views "Dr. Julie Johnson...Dr. Tyrone Jenkins" in a single
view frame simultaneously in side-by-side orientation with, for example, 7:20 a.m. time
position for Dr. Johnson's calendar is aligned in side-by-side orientation with the 7:20
a.m. time positions of Dr. Wilkens' calendar, Dr. Wagner's calendar and Dr. Jenkins'
calendar and, upon selection of control 27, redisplaying all calendars in accordance to
the new selection and, upon selection of control 25, redisplaying all calendars in
accordance to the new selection including all calendars presently displayed if space

permits and the additional calendar that may not have been presently displayed and, upon selection of control 40 for narrowing, recalculating the space for redisplaying each presently displayed calendar and the selected additional calendar that may not have been previously displayed simultaneously in side-by-side orientation; moreover, resources may be added via panel 81 to display additional calendars; JavaBeans: pp 1-8).

 As per claim 15, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic calendars comprising displaying a tool bar for providing editing, display, file management, and printing functionality to the displayed calendars (figs. 2, 12 and 14).

 As per claim 16, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic calendars comprising selecting one of the plurality of displayed calendars as an active calendar Detjen: fig. 2; e.g., Dr. Julie Johnson's calendar as the active calendar in the expanded form) and applying any view mode and display settings changes made to the active calendar to all displayed calendars (Detjen: figs. 2-3; col. 6, lines 17-27; e.g., applying any view mode and display settings changes to the active calendar to all displayed calendars upon changing the view mode to, for example, a month view; JavaBeans: pp 1-8).

 As per claim 17, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic calendars wherein applying any view mode and display settings changes made to the active calendar to all displayed calendars includes communicating any changes in the view mode and display settings for the active calendar to each of the displayed calendars (Detjen: figs. 2-3; col. 6, lines 17-27; JavaBeans: pp 1-8).

As per claims 18, 19, 40, 41 and 51, the modified Detjen teaches a method and system for displaying shared electronic calendars comprising: deleting a displayed calendar from the view frame whereby, in response to deleting a displayed calendar from the view frame, recalculating an amount of space of the view frame required for displaying each displayed calendar minus the deleted displayed calendar (Detjen: figs. 2-3; e.g., deletion occurs when switching between hourly, weekly, monthly, yearly, home and/or work views; JavaBeans: pp 1-8).

As per claim 20, the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic calendars comprising displaying an all day banner appointment position across all displayed calendars, i.e., a banner for any given selected calendar (Detjen: Abstract; figs. 2 and 10; col. 5, lines 12-16 and 29-33; vertical bar graph/time bar 44 signifies the status of appointments wherein displaying an all day banner appointment for each selected calendar across all displayed calendars via selection of duration and associated group with color-coded bars 47 represented on the thermometer type bar graph 44 displaying the selection so that a quick comparison can be made to see if a common time is available for more than one professional or resource such as, for example, Doctors 100).

Claims 32 and 42 are individually similar in scope to claim 1 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 33 is similar in scope to claim 3 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 34 and 44 are individually similar in scope to claim 5 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 35 and 45 are individually similar in scope to claim 6 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 36 and 46 are individually similar in scope to claim 7 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 38 and 48 are individually similar in scope to claim 12 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 39 and 49 are similar in scope to claim 13 and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 50 is similar in scope to claim 17 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

5.   Claims 9, 37, 47 and 52-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Detjen et al. ("Detjen", US 5,970,466) in view of Building Java Enterprise Systems with J2EE ("JavaBeans", pp1-8) as applied to claim 8, and further in view of Onda et al. ("Onda").

As per claim 9, although the modified Detjen teaches a method for displaying shared electronic calendars whereby if the display of a scroll bar is required, providing a scroll bar for one of the plurality of displayed calendars (Detjen: figs. 2-3), the modified Detjen does not explicitly disclose scrolling the scroll bar scrolls all displayed calendars simultaneously. Onda teaches scrolling the scroll bar scrolls all displayed calendars simultaneously (figs. 11-12; col. 15, lines 12-19). It would have been obvious to an

artisan at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Onda with the method of
the modified Detjen in order to display plural sets of data at the same time.

Claims 37 and 47 individually are similar in scope to claim 9 and are therefore
rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 52-54 in combination is similar in scope to the combination of claims 9
and 12 are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

6.   Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Detjen
et al. ("Detjen", US 5,970,466) in view of Building Java Enterprise Systems with J2EE
("JavaBeans", pp1-8), and further in view of Lu.

As per claim 14, although the modified the modified Detjen teaches a method for
displaying shared electronic calendars comprising providing a distinctive graphical
element for each displayed calendar to distinguish each displayed calendar from each
other displayed calendar (Detjen: fig. 2, element 43a), the modified Detjen does not
explicitly disclose the distinctive graphical element being background display color. Lu
teaches a distinctive graphical element being a background display color (col. 6, lines
48-50). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to
incorporate the method of Lu with the method of the modified Detjen in order to make
distinctions for each of the electronic calendars.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot
in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Zhang et al. (US 6,016,478) teach a print management view frame a list of calendar (fig. 8E; col. 16, lines 48-57).

Wynn et al. (US 2004/0261013 A1)   teach a multi-team immersive integrated collaboration workspace (fig. 15C).

Kasso et al. (US 5,893,073) teach method and apparatus for representing recurring events.

Pivowar et al. (US 6,466,236 B1) teach a system and method for displaying and manipulating multiple calendars on a personal digital assistant.

Davis et al. (US 5,937,160) teach systems, methods and computer program products for updating hypertext documents via electronic mail.

Charnock et al. (US 7,421,660 B2) teach method and apparatus to visually present discussions for data mining purposes.

Baber et al. (US 5,323,314) teach method and system for graphic representation of meeting parameters in a data processing system parameters in a data processing system.

Ruckdashel (US 6,038,542) teaches system for notifying an individual of a previously scheduled event.

Beyda et al. (US 2006/0069686 A1) teach system and method for predicting availability.

Huemoeller et al. (US 5,855,006) teach personal activity scheduling apparatus.

Tam et al. (US 7,188,073 B1) teach a GUI simultaneously displays on a display

screen (i) a first user's daily calendar indicating the user's availability, and (ii) available

time slots of a second user with which the appointment is being scheduled (fig. 31).

Subas et al. (US 5,247,438) teach personal time management system and

method.

Doss et al. (US 7,395,221 B2) teach intelligent free time search (fig. 12).

Inquires

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Examiner Lê Nguyen whose telephone number is **(571)**

272-4068. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:00 am to

3:30 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Dennis Chow, can be reached at (571) 272-7767.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LVN
Patent Examiner
May 19, 2010

/DENNIS-DOON CHOW/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2174